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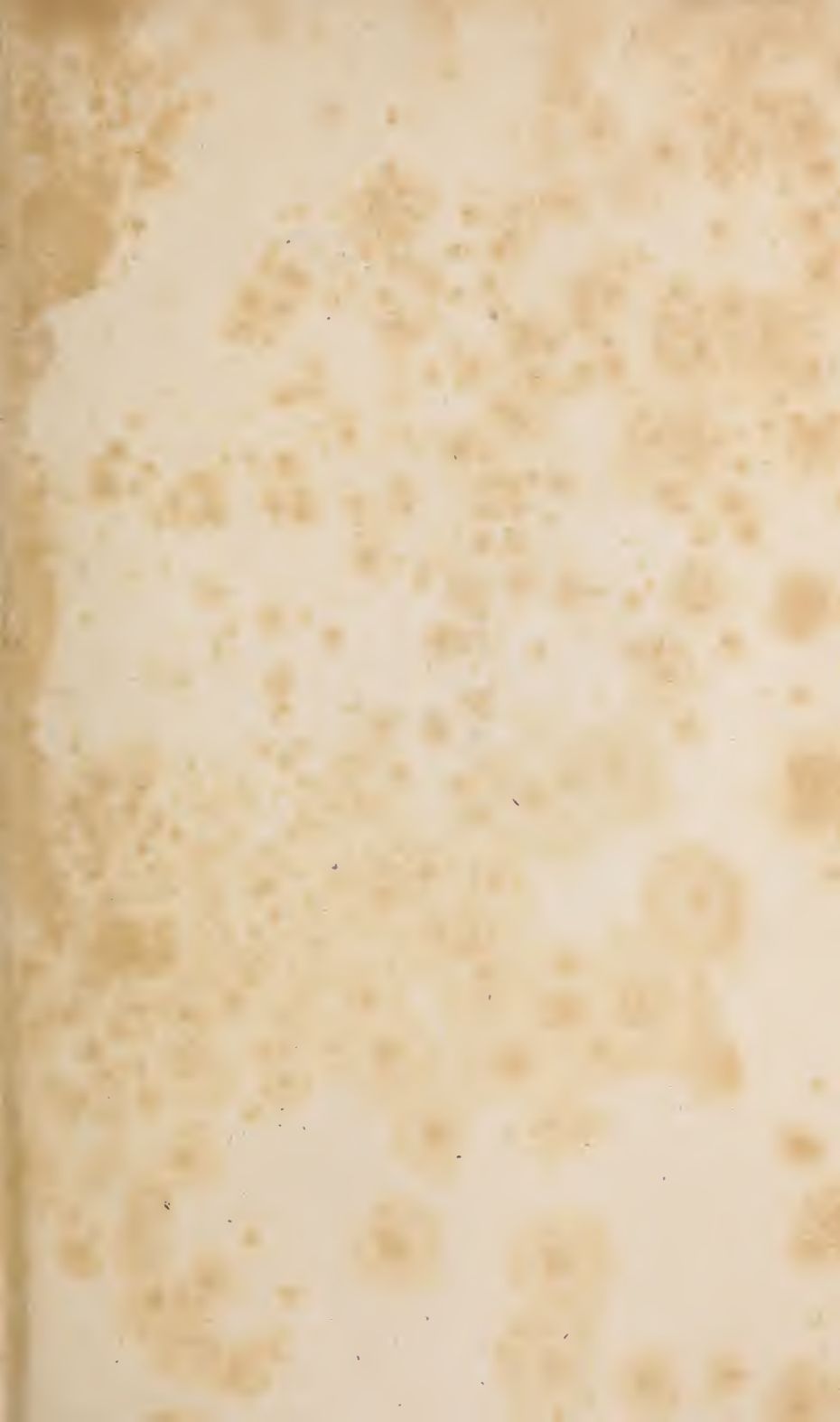
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### *Sovereignty of Liberia.*

THIS is a subject on which confused and erroneous ideas prevail in various quarters, and, in some cases, threaten to work mischief. It should be universally known and admitted that the Commonwealth of Liberia is a sovereign State, having its own constitution, government, and laws, and rightfully claiming all the powers, prerogatives, and privileges essential to sovereignty. The principles and facts by which this claim is vindicated may be stated in a few words.

The duty of sustaining civil government, and obeying its righteous demands, is imposed upon all men by their Creator. Whatever authority may of right belong to the individuals of the human race, or to any of them, in respect to the form in which, or the persons by whom, civil government shall be administered, the question of its existence is not submitted to their discretion. Nor is it possible for men to place

themselves, or be placed by others, in such circumstances that no rightful authority shall exist to prohibit and punish crimes, and to enjoin and enforce the practice of justice.

If, therefore, any find themselves placed where no existing government has jurisdiction, it is their duty, and, therefore, their right, to make the necessary arrangements for administering justice and restraining crime by adequate penalty. And the community, thus organized, may rightfully proceed to establish laws, enforce their observance, and do all other acts essential to its own well-being. Such a community is a sovereign State, is authorized to perform all acts essential to sovereignty, and has a right to be recognized accordingly by all men and nations with whom it has to do.

But no acknowledgment by other nations is necessary to confer the rights of sovereignty. On the contrary, sovereignty must exist, and

manifest itself, before it can be acknowledged. These United States have been sovereign since their assumption of sovereignty in 1776, and not merely since the acknowledgment of their sovereignty by Great Britain at the end of the war of independence. Nor has it ever been usual for one State to acknowledge the sovereignty of another until it becomes expedient to establish diplomatic relations between them, or otherwise than by establishing such relations; and their establishment, when it takes place, is an implied acknowledgment of a sovereignty already existing.

On these principles, independently of which no nation on earth can show its right to sovereignty, Liberia claims to be a sovereign State. Here is a territory over which no other government has or claims jurisdiction, and where there is no power but that of this commonwealth to punish any crime which may be committed. Here are men who owe no allegiance to any other government. Allegiance to the United States, from which some of them emigrated, is neither claimed by the United States nor acknowledged by them. The African governments, to which others of them once owed allegiance, are annihilated. Thus situated, owing no allegiance to others, under no jurisdiction of others, they have organized the Commonwealth of Liberia; and that commonwealth is the only power on earth to which their allegiance can

possibly be due. As certain as it is that human beings must, from the necessity of their nature, owe allegiance to some sovereign power, so certain it is that the said commonwealth is a sovereign power to which allegiance may be due.

Nor is its sovereignty at all impaired by the fact that, according to the constitution of that commonwealth, certain persons, who are citizens of the United States, have a voice in some of its governmental acts. The kingdom of Hanover was a sovereign State during the reigns of George IV. and William IV. of England; and yet its supreme ruler was a person residing in England, and wearing the crown of the British empire. Such was the constitution of the kingdom of Hanover that no treaty with any foreign power could be made, nor any law enacted, repealed, or amended, without the assent of a certain man who was king of England. Yet Hanover was, in no sense, a part of the British empire. No British law had any force there. No British magistrate had any authority there. In all the concerns of war and peace, the nations were as independent of each other as they are now, when Hanover has her own king residing within her own territory. In like manner, the commonwealth of Liberia is a sovereign State, though a part of its rulers are citizens and residents of the United States.

It is, therefore, wholly unnecessary to sunder the relation of the

commonwealth to the Colonization Society, as some have proposed, for the purpose of establishing or perfecting its sovereignty. Such a measure may be, and doubtless, sooner or later, will be, advisable for other reasons; but the sovereignty of the commonwealth is already perfect, and no additional perfection can be conferred upon it by a change of its constitution.

On the same principles, the rights of sovereignty have been claimed for "Maryland in Liberia," otherwise known as the colony at Cape Palmas. The claim is set forth in the following ordinance, which is published in the Appendix to Kennedy's Report on Colonization to the 27th Congress, page 107:

*"A declaratory ordinance touching the sovereignty of Maryland in Liberia.*

"Whereas the Maryland State Colonization Society was formed for the purpose of founding upon the west coast of Africa a free, independent, and sovereign republic, to be inhabited by persons of color emigrating from the United States of America, who, from their peculiar condition and circumstances, cannot be considered as owing to the American governments any other than a local allegiance, determined upon their withdrawing from the territory of the said governments: And whereas, in pursuance of the said purpose, the said society has purchased of the native kings and proprietors as well the sovereignty as the property of the territory now known by the name of Maryland in Liberia, and has settled therein a body of persons of the description aforesaid, who are now living there under a regular and well-organized government, the principles of which are set out in a constitution enacted on the 22d day of November, 1833; which said constitution has been adopted by the emigrants of the said territory, by going into the said territory to live under its provisions, and signing a declaration to support the same: And whereas the said constitution, for the present, vests in the said society certain legislative powers: And

whereas the said society have proceeded, under those powers, to organize the government which now exists for the said territory, and which has been acknowledged and submitted to by all the residents in the said territory: And whereas it appears, from the foregoing facts, that the said government is as legitimate, sovereign, and independent as any in the world, neither the United States nor any one of them claiming or exercising any authority within the said territory: And whereas it is proper that all persons visiting or settling in the said territory should understand distinctly the position in which they stand with relation to the said government: Therefore—

*"Be it enacted and ordained, and it is hereby declared, by the Maryland State Colonization Society, That the government now subsisting in the territory of Maryland in Liberia, agreeably to the constitution of 1833, is, and of right ought to be, sovereign and independent of all authority not provided for in that instrument; and the said constitution, and the laws, ordinances, and treaties, made under its authority, are the supreme law of the land; and that it is the duty of all persons who now are, or hereafter may be, within the said territory, to obey and conform to the same; and of all persons holding offices under the said constitution or laws to enforce obedience thereto from all persons whatsoever who may be within the said territory for any purpose or upon any pretext whatever, without any respect of persons.*

*"And be it enacted, ordained, and declared, That all free colored emigrants from the United States who now are or hereafter may be settled in the territory called Maryland in Liberia, and all persons whatsoever born in the said territory, owe allegiance to the government of Maryland in Liberia, and to no other government whatsoever.*

*"And be it further enacted, ordained, and declared, That all other persons who now are, or hereafter may be, within the said territory, on any pretext or for any purpose whatsoever, owe, during their residence within the said territory, a local and temporary allegiance to the said government, by which is to be understood obedience to the laws during their residence.*

*"And be it further enacted, ordained, and declared, That in case any enlargement or addition shall at any time hereafter be made of or to the territory of Maryland in Liberia, this and all the other laws of the said government shall immediately, by their own proper vigor, be extended to and apply within such enlargement or addition.*

*"And be it further enacted, ordained, and declared, That nothing in this ordinance*

shall be construed to affect, alter, or extend the relations which practically exist between the government aforesaid and the native Africans not of American descent resident within the said territory, or to curtail the authority practically exercised over said Africans by their own kings and other authorities, leaving the question of right as to such authority entirely open and unaffected by the provisions of this ordinance; so that the relations of said Africans to each other, and to the government and citizens of Maryland in Liberia, shall remain, in all respects, the same as they were before the passage of this ordinance, both in right and in fact, (*de jure et de facto*.)

*“And be it further enacted, ordained, and declared,* That all free colored persons, emigrants from the United States of America, who shall have subscribed the aforesaid declaration to support the aforesaid constitution, and all natives of Africa who shall be permitted by the governor and council to subscribe the said declaration, and shall actually subscribe the same, and all descendants of either of the said classes born in the territory aforesaid, shall be deemed citizens of Maryland in Liberia.

*“And be it further enacted, ordained, and declared,* That the Maryland State Colonization Society hold all their rights, both of government and property, in Africa, in trust, to be administered according to the best judgment of said society, for the benefit of those persons who now are, or hereafter may be, citizens of Maryland in Liberia, in their collective capacity, and will so continue to hold and administer the same until they shall withdraw their agents, and yield the government wholly into the hands of the people of the said territory.

*“And be it further declared,* That no person or persons in America has or have, or ought to have, any beneficial interest in the government or property aforesaid; but that the same is, and of right ought to be, held and administered exclusively for the purposes aforesaid.”

It is known that this ordinance was drawn up by some of the most eminent jurists in the United States. Its principles are as applicable to the commonwealth of Liberia, as to the younger republic to which it directly refers. The older republic has also some additional claims to

recognition, which it is most convenient to state historically.

The first emigrants to Liberia went out from this country with the avowed intention of founding a free, sovereign, and independent State. Most modern colonists have commenced their new settlements with the intention of forming an appendage to some parent State, under whose authority they acted. This enterprise was undertaken on different principles, and for a different purpose. It was rather like the founding of Carthage, which was a Tyrian colony, but never, that we know, subject to Tyre. Those men left our shores for that purpose, with the perfect knowledge and express approbation of the government of the United States. That government even facilitated their emigration by paying in advance for work to be done by them after their arrival. The sanction of the United States to Liberian sovereignty, therefore, was given in advance, and needs not to be repeated. The approbation of the United States government was also expressed, from time to time, by placing in Liberia Africans whom it had rescued from the hands of slave traders, or who had been landed unlawfully upon our coasts; and also by instructing its naval officers on the coast of Africa to afford aid and protection to the settlement.

The emigrants, before embarking, freely gave their express assent to the government under which they



were about to place themselves; but reports which reached the United States soon appeared to indicate that a change was desirable; and, in June, 1824, the Rev. R. R. Gurley was sent out, "duly commissioned," both by the government of the United States and the Colonization Society, to examine the condition of the settlement, and "empowered to make such temporary arrangements for the security of the public interests and the government of the establishment as circumstances might, in his judgment, require."\* After arriving at Monrovia, and after full consultations with Mr. Ashmun, agent of the Society, and with the emigrants themselves, a change in the form of government was thought advisable. A new constitution was, therefore, drawn up, read, and explained to the assembled people, and received their unanimous assent and oaths of fidelity. That constitution provided that, in order to its permanent validity, it should receive the assent of the Colonization Society; and that assent was, in due time, formally given. Here was every thing that can be supposed to be necessary to the validity of such a transaction. Here was a people freely and intelligently adopting a constitution for their own government. Here was whatever authority the United States could have in such a case present to sanction the deed. And, finally, here is the ratification which had

been provided for by that part of the government of the commonwealth residing in the United States.

That constitution has since been amended; but the amendments were not considered as binding till they had received the deliberate assent of the people of Liberia. And it still rests on their assent. Whenever the people of that commonwealth shall see fit to adopt another amendment, and deprive the Colonization Society of all share in its government, it is in their power to do it, and the Society has no power to prevent them.

The government of the United States has officially declared that it regards the sovereignty of Liberia, thus originating, as legitimate, and as rightfully entitled to the respect of civilized nations; that it approves of the course of that commonwealth in exercising "all the powers of an independent community;" and that the treaties of the commonwealth with the native princes, whether of trade or otherwise, ought to be respected; that the tacit assent of all nations for twenty-two years, in its acquisitions of territory by treaty and exercise of other sovereign powers, should be conclusive in its favor; † that Liberia is not "a private enterprise, like that of an individual trader," but is entitled to acquire jurisdiction over territory by treaty; "to act as an independent political community; and, as such, to en-

\* Life of Ashmun, pp. 207, 215, 246.

† Mr. Upshur to Mr. Fox, Sept. 25, 1843.

force the laws necessary to its existence and prosperity."\* Such are the views which the government of the United States has officially published to the world.

The sovereignty of the native governments of Africa is unquestioned and unquestionable. They are justly regarded as having authority, not only to make laws and enforce them, but to make war and peace, and to acquire and cede territory. The British government has negotiated treaties with many of them; and, by some of these treaties, both the soil and sovereignty of certain portions of territory are ceded to the British crown. It is an important fact that Great Britain now claims and holds the sovereignty of valuable tracts in Africa, in virtue of such treaties with the native powers. In some cases, these treaties make over the whole nation, soil, sovereignty, and people, to Great Britain, in return for the privileges of British government and protection. In some cases, if not in all, the proposal for the cession of sovereignty has come from the British negotiator.† The competency of the native governments, therefore, to convey sovereignty to others by treaty is placed beyond controversy.

It is well known that several of these sovereign States of Africa have made treaties with the commonwealth of Liberia; thereby acknow-

ledging that commonwealth as a sovereign State, competent to make valid treaties. Some of them have, by treaty, ceded to that commonwealth portions of their territory, both soil and sovereignty. In other cases, as in some of the British treaties just mentioned, whole nations have made themselves over, soil, sovereignty, and people, to that commonwealth; annihilating their own government; terminating their own individual existence as sovereign States, and rendering themselves thenceforth incapable of exercising or claiming jurisdiction over any person, place, or thing. The sovereignty of those States is either annihilated—which is impossible so long as the territory is there with the people living upon it—or it has passed over by treaty to the commonwealth of Liberia, just as the sovereignty of other tracts has passed over, by similar treaties, to the British crown.

Liberia, then, having acquired, by valid treaties, the sovereignty of the territory which she occupies, and the people who inhabit it, is a sovereign State.

Nor can this conclusion be avoided by alleging that a compact by which one community merges itself in another is improperly called a *treaty*. By whatever name it may be called, it is a valid compact, accomplishing its object, and placing

\* Mr. Everett to Lord Aberdeen, Dec. 30, 1843.

† Appendix to Kennedy's Report, pp. 971, 972, 998.

both communities under a common sovereignty. By these compacts, those African States have not *destroyed* their sovereignty. They have, as they had a right to do, given it a new form, and placed it in new hands, for their own benefit, and it still remains perfect and entire. In virtue of this claim alone, if there were no other, Liberia would have a right to recognition as a sovereign State.

It by no means follows that all or any of the nations of the earth are bound to enter into diplomatic relations with the government of Liberia. That is a matter of expediency, and, in some cases, of national courtesy. It is enough if her sovereignty be respected on her own soil and waters. So much she has a right to claim, and all others are bound to concede.

[For the African Repository.]

Report of my Agency in Virginia, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, by J. B. Balch.

SEVERAL persons have expressed a wish that the writer should give some account of his agency in Virginia, performed in 1839, at the request of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. This he is willing to undertake, provided the reader bear in mind that his narrative will be confined to the business in which he was engaged. It is nothing but justice to himself, to say, in the premises, that the impressions which he received of scenery and manners, during the time he was travelling over Virginia, have been given to the public in other forms than that which this brief journal will assume.

My appointment from the board was to take effect on the 1st day of September, 1838, and to continue a year. My duties were to illustrate and defend the scheme of African Colonization—to awaken interest in its behalf as widely as possible, to solicit subscriptions and receive whatever its friends were willing to contribute. Though several years have since elapsed, it is believed that an imperishable interest is felt by

thousands in Liberia, and that such will hear with pleasure of the reception given me in those portions of Virginia which were visited.

Warrenton, the Capitol of Fauquier, has about 1,400 inhabitants. The county was laid off in 1759, and the town was named after Gen. Warren, who fell in 1775. There are three places of worship in the village, in two of which, we officiated. Four gentlemen, without solicitation, combined and gave me \$20, and several handed me smaller sums, others had probably been reading *Macbeth*, for

“They gave the word of promise to the ear,  
But broke it to the hope.”

The weather, however, was warm, and quite a company were still at Lee's Springs, about seven miles to the south of Warrenton. We went thither to fish for an invitation to the low lands of the State. Upon becoming acquainted with my object, Warner Taliaferro, Esq., voluntarily tendered me \$50. He invited me at the same time, to his seat called Bellville, in Gloucester County.—Such actions are worthy of record,

because they reflect credit on the man, and evince the sincerity of the Christian.

A gentleman at the springs invited me to visit Salem, a small town of two or three hundred inhabitants, in the upper part of Fauquier. On my way to the place, we called at Clover Hill, the residence of John Baker, Esq., and he accompanied me to the town. He commended my object and gave me a donation of \$10. On Sabbath, after preaching to an attentive congregation, it gave me pleasure to explain the progress of our colonies in Africa, and church being over, I rode in company with Dr. Peyton, to Gordonsdale. Dr. Peyton has long been a tried friend of our cause. He has frequently contributed, and he told me that at no distant day he would send me a donation. We requested him to forward it to B. Brand, Esq., of Richmond. He was true to his word, and transmitted the sum of \$20, but it did not pass through my hands. This, however, was of no importance. From Gordonsdale, we returned home for a few days.

An appointment was made for me to preach at Greenwich, a village of Prince William County. It is seated on a hill, and has a neat church; but the soil round about has been smitten with inexpressible poverty. One person gave me twenty-five cents; but every little helps. If the place be named after Greenwich on the Thames, which was the birth place of Queen Elizabeth, we should suppose it to be a misnomer. The agent had some thought of visiting Dumfries, located on Quantico Creek, which empties into the Potomac, and from which large amounts of tobacco were formerly exported. But the place is lamentably decayed. We took off, therefore, to the romantic village of Buckland, containing about seventy-five inhabitants. There is

something Swiss about the look of this hamlet, and the good people gave me five or six dollars.

The time was now come at which our Presbytery was to meet in Winchester. On my way to Winchester, I passed a village called Paris, at the east foot of the ridge. It is a white, clean looking place, of three hundred inhabitants. In rising the mountain beyond it, we reached the apex of a gap from which enchanting views of the Shenandoah valley lay in the distance. Two miles from the apex, carried me to the ford of the Shenandoah river, the current of which is broken by islets overgrown with sycamores. Between the river and Winchester lies the village of Millwood. It has an Episcopal Church and a quiet rectory. A resident of the place on learning my business, volunteered a donation of five dollars, a circumstance that encouraged me in a moment when my feelings were quite despondent. Near Millwood, resided, before her decease, Mrs. Ann R. Page, a lady well known in the annals of colonization. If the scheme ever had an undeviating friend, that friend was the lady of Annfield. Nor could we help musing on her memory, as we advanced on my twilight way to Winchester. This town, the capitol of Frederick County, has a population of 4,000. If named after Winchester in the shire of Hants, it has not yet attained to the importance of that British town which was once the residence of Kings during the Saxon Heptarchy. It had a spacious cathedral and a college, founded in the fourteenth century. The greatest curiosity about our Winchester, is the remains of Fort Loudoun, supposed to have been built in 1755. Colonization has had active friends in the place; but the interest had somewhat subsided. The ladies of Winchester handed me some donations,

and Strother Jones, of Vacluse, gave me one of twenty dollars, and the Rev. John Atkinson, ten, and two or three of the Presbytery paid over small collections which had been taken in their congregations. The agent offered to the Presbytery, a series of resolutions approving of African Colonization, which were passed without a dissenting voice.

The Rev. T. Simpson had invited me to visit Charlestown, in Jefferson County. This village has 1,000 inhabitants and is named after Charles Washington, brother to the General. About five miles from the village, are the Shanondale Springs, situated directly on the bank of the Shenandoah, where that river makes a horse-shoe bend. These springs first drew attention in 1819. They were analyzed in 1821, by Dr. De Butts, of Baltimore. An examination was made on a quantity of the solid contents of both the springs, obtained by evaporation. During his stay at Charlestown, the agent addressed the inhabitants on the object of his mission, and the collection amounted to quite as much as we anticipated, and the next day he went out to Blakely, the residence of Mrs. Jane Washington, a warm friend of our institution. The collections made thus far, had been transmitted to Joseph Gales, Esq., at the capitol of the United States; but we were ordered to pay over any future sums to the Treasurer of the Virginia Colonization Society, at Richmond.

In two hours after leaving Charlestown, my pony named Liberia, carried me to Harper's Ferry. Taking in Bolivar, we should suppose the settlement included 2,500 inhabitants. There is a United States Armory at this place. This town of gigantic hills was intended more for the residence of goats than of men, and yet we found in the place some highly agreeable people. After ad-

ressing them on my object, we crossed the ferry on my way to Lovetsville, a small town in Loudoun County. It contains a hundred inhabitants. Many Lutherans live in the neighborhood of the village, and we hope they preserve the spirit of their great Saxon leader, whose books and lute made up the schedule of his estate. Between this place and Leesburgh, is the town of Waterford. Its environs are settled by the followers of George Fox, who figured in the times of Oliver Cromwell. But my engagements required me to be in Leesburgh, a place of two thousand inhabitants; but it wore a declining aspect. A polite reception was given me by the various Christian denominations of the town, and several donations made to our infant colonies.

A ride of seven miles carried me by Oatlands, the magnificent seat of George Carter, Esq., and not far from it, is Oak Hill, where ex-president Monroe spent the evening of his life. The principal settlement of our colonies was named in honor of James Monroe, from services he rendered to the scheme, whilst filling the Executive chair of the United States. The day was cloudy and threatened rain, and we hurried on to Aldie, and remained over night with Col. Mercer, then a Representative in Congress. He is a scholar and a gentleman, and gave me a large amount of information about the incipient efforts to colonize the Mesurado coast. Leaving his residence with augmented respect for his character; the agent visited Middleburgh and Upperville, a pair of small towns eight miles apart. They are connected by a good turnpike, and the soil around them is well suited to grass and pasturage. The stone fence is partially used by the graziers. But it was time to call at my home for a few days to see how my

consort, Andromache, was coming on in feeding my sheep.

The autumn was now somewhat advanced, and after a few days, we set off for the tide water part of the State. Though much of lower Virginia be level and exposed to disease, as a winter residence, it is before the upper country. It is invested with an ample bay, indented with creeks, and the soil is stocked with marl. I called at Eastern View, the residence of Robert Randolph, Esq. His farm is near to German Town, where Judge Story states in his Eulogium, that chief justice Marshall was born, and the chief justice was a friend to colonization. The road from German Town to Falmouth was intolerable, and the rain was falling in perfect torrents. The weather induced me to stop at an inn along the road, where we fell into conversation with two ladies, who had, like myself, taken shelter under the same roof. They gave me ten dollars, and wished me great success. Falmouth is named after a town in the shire of Cornwall, which is guarded by castles; but our Falmouth is not equal in shipping, to the English town. About five miles from the place, we met a gentleman in the road, who like myself, was drenched in rain; but he stopped long enough to give me five dollars.

Fredericksburgh in one thing resembles Epworth, in Lincolnshire, England, and that is, it consists principally of one long-drawn street. The place has elegant society. Since the discovery of the mines in its vicinity, the conversation of its inhabitants has been exceedingly rich, and so expanded as to resemble the operations of the Longacre gold beaters. It has an orphan house, a charity school, an unfinished monument to the mother of Washington, and five churches. It was the residence of

Gen. Mercer, who was in the battle of Culloden, in 1745, and who fell at Princeton, in 1775. The Episcopal church in Fredericksburgh, raises an annual collection for the colonization scheme; but we addressed the Presbyterian congregation on the subject, and a number next day gave me their offerings to the cause. Several of our friends convened during my stay in the town, to take leave of Mrs. Savage, who had just been united in marriage to Dr. Savage, missionary to Cape Palmas. The meeting was deeply interesting. The agent drew additional motives to his own feeble efforts from the self denial of Mrs. Savage, who, alas! now sleeps beneath the palm trees of a distant soil. Her attempt, however, was noble, to rear celestial fruits on the central line of the world, and to carry the lays inspired by our religion into the huts of benighted ignorance. The ocean chafes her eulogium, and the palm trees sound her requiem on that foreign coast where  
 "She sleeps well."

My road was now to bind on the Rappahannock, and we spent the first night at Mansfield, the residence of an intelligent family. The next morning the proprietor of that seat, handed me a donation, and upon leaving, the roads became capital. Rural abodes were strung along the banks of the river. Riding in to Port Royal, we met several carriages, to the proprietors of which we had letters of introduction. The town stands on the Rappahannock, and was laid off in 1744; but after the lapse of a century, it remains in *statu quo*. The Episcopal minister offered me his church and also his gown in which to officiate. The agent calculated on some success at Port Royal; but Sunday was excessively rainy, and his anticipations were disappointed. An of-

ficer of the United States Navy was resident at the time in the village. He had been along the classic shores of the Mediterranean, and also in Liberia. About the last, we held a long palaver, and should Lieutenant Robb ever see these notes, he will accept my thanks for his attentions.

We left Port Royal quite late in the evening, with a view to put in for the night, at a farm called Port Tobago, and the residence of John Waring, Esq. It was reached, but long after the ploughman had given his last whistle. The coldness of the weather compelled me to remain over the next day; but upon setting out, the proprietor of the farm handed me a donation. In a few miles, Loretto came in sight. Several gentlemen were peering about in the place; but my lady was not visible. We called at one or two dwellings along the road, and in the evening entered Tappahannock. This village was the native spot of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., the editor of the *Enquirer*.

It was a bleak morning on which Liberia and her rider left Tappahannock. The soil became increasingly alluvial. There was no succession of hill and dale, for it was all dale. The pine woods were interspersed with cedars, but they were occasionally enlivened by the horn of the huntsman. On the evening of this cold day we reached the house of Dr. Rowan, an Irish gentleman, who had emigrated many years since, to the United States. He has acquired an elegant sufficiency. We engaged in conversation about the distinguished men of his native island. He told me that the Middlesex Court would sit in a few days at Urbanna, the capitol of the county, and that he would get me an opportunity of addressing the people. We went accordingly on the day, and after making interest with the magistrates,

the herald was told to make proclamation that a stranger would address the crowd. The address took about three-fourths of an hour, when Dr. Rowan pulled off his hat and carried it around among the people and collected thirty or thirty-five dollars. I was much indebted to his generous Irish feelings for this act of kindness. Urbanna is not at present, a flourishing town. It was once a seat of gaiety, and at one time, the residence of John Mitchel, who was a botanist from England, and paid particular attention to the hybrid productions, and who also wrote on electrical cohesion.

The writer now made the best of his way into Gloucester County, and remained over night with a gentleman who gave me a map of my road for the next day. The map led me by the rectory of the Rev. Charles Mann, to the residence of Warner Taliaferro, who is a man of intelligence and influence. On the following Sunday, we officiated in Ware church, at the invitation of its rector, who at the close of the services, made an appeal to his people, which secured an excellent collection. The people of Gloucester are remarkably intelligent; though like its namesake in England, it has not produced so great an orator as Whitfield, or so great a judge as Sir Matthew Hale. It now became necessary for me to reach Richmond soon as convenient, but we left Bellville and the rectory not without regret.

Gloucester Court House has about three hundred inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated. In passing it, a gentleman informed me that he would transmit to the Treasurer at Richmond, the gleanings of the subscriptions. This he did, but they were not entered on my book. The winter had now set in with great severity. The birds had all escaped to some warmer latitude. Li-

beria trudged through the snow as well as she could, and carried me to a house formerly occupied by Speaker Robinson. The proprietor of the establishment informed me that King and Queen Court was to meet next day, and that he would introduce me to the magistrates. Accordingly we set out next morning and were overtaken by caravans. The Court soon got into session. The multitude below were shivering in a kind of polar latitude; but the magistrates were so intent on dispensing hot justice to them, that no one was disposed to hear me speak, though a respectable application to that purpose had been made by a barrister, who has since been our Chargé to Naples. Conjecture, however, was afloat as to who wished to address the people. Some few, perhaps, took me for an abolitionist, but abolitionists are not apt to get so far down to the South. But at length, their worships adjourned the Court, and the writer concluded to follow the people outside the building, where they were addressed from the porch of the hotel, and the collection amounted to perhaps forty dollars. Such was my interview with the sovereigns of King and Queen, in obtaining which, we were put to some trouble.

That same evening the writer went on to the neighborhood of Bruntington Church, and lodged with a gentleman who wished very much to converse about Liberia. We sat up quite late, interchanging views. The next morning he gave me ten dollars, and told me he would, in a short time, send twenty more to the Treasurer, a promise with which he strictly complied. He also gave me a sketch of the road, and we soon reached the Matapony river, which empties into the York. There was a gratis and a pay boat. An Episcopal clergyman, brother to Cooke, the artist, was along, who politely

invited me to his farm on the banks of the river. We fell into easy conversation, and the days were then at their shortest. After riding forward for an hour or two, we were overtaken by night, and the night was exceedingly cold. But after losing my way several times, it was my good fortune at last, to reach Cherricoke, the seat of Gen. Corbin Braxton, not far from the celebrated Piping Tree. The next morning the rain prevented my going forward, and the day was divided between reading and the elegant conversation of Gen. Braxton's family.

Crossing the Pamunkey, a ride of several miles carried me to New Castle, a place mentioned by Chastellux, in his travels. It has but one house and that in ruins; but near to it is the farm of Carter Braxton, Esq., at which we called for a few hours. Its proprietor was from home; but just on leaving his house, we met him returning from Middlesex, and he handed me a gold piece which some friend to colonization had sent me from that county. My intention on leaving the hospitable abode of Carter Braxton, was to get within striking distance of Pole Green Church that night, as the next day was the Sabbath. We put up with an amiable family who were going to that church the next morning. The weather suddenly became warm and mild. Pole Green Church was formerly occupied by the Rev. Samuel Davies, whose reputation has given celebrity to the spot, and in making my appeal to the descendants of his congregation, it occurred to me that my object was one of which he would have approved and enforced by his eloquence, had he been living. The collection amounted to twenty-five or thirty dollars, and after service I accompanied the Rev. Henry Smith to his parsonage.

Going on to Richmond, the writer



crossed the Chickahominy, a stream edged with cypress tress, and rendered memorable by the capture of Smith, who came out with Newport, in 1607. On reaching the Capitol of Virginia, information was given me, that the Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society would not take place for several weeks. The writer was requested to draw the Annual Report, and with this view, we took the rail-car to Petersburg, where we found a retirement suited to the purpose, in the house of Mrs. Lucy Y. Gray. Petersburg was not named after the Capitol of the Russian Czar, but after Peter Jones, who sold out the lots. It stands on the south east bank of the Appomattox, and has a dingy look. The best part of the town is on the hills, where the dwellings are located on wide lots. Its inhabitants are from ten to twelve thousand. The people are highly genteel. There are many foreigners in Petersburg, particularly emigrants from Ireland. During my stay, the colonization cause was presented in three of the churches. One gentleman sought me out, and gave me fifty dollars, and others made liberal contributions. The Episcopal minister told me that his congregation were oppressed at the time, with a heavy debt; but that the object should certainly claim his attention, and it is my belief that he subsequently sent some funds to the Treasurer. Mrs. Minge was fitting out her servants for Liberia, and in a few weeks they set sail from Norfolk. Having prepared the report, it became my duty to return to Richmond, and I found the city enlivened by a visit from Dr. Bascom, of Kentucky. He was formerly a colonization agent. He does not conform to the severe models of Grecian eloquence, but he is, notwithstanding, an extraordinary man.

The Annual Meeting of the Virginia Colonization Society was rapidly approaching. The preparations, to the agent, were extremely irksome, because of the difficulty in procuring speakers. But the night arrived. At an early hour the prodigious flow of the people commenced. With difficulty we made our way to the hall. It was necessary, however, that the agent should be present, as it was his office to read the report. He rose on a chair, which threw his manuscript directly under a large chandelier, which reminded me of one in a chrystallized cave, called the Grotto of Paradise. The speaking was excellent, and the audience broke up in transport. Before leaving the city, several advised me to publish an appeal to the State, which was done in three religious papers. Nicholas Mills, Esq., who is every inch a gentleman, gave me a hundred dollars after a social evening, and stated that at no distant day, he would add to his contribution. He has always been the enlightened and generous friend of our cause.

It was my intention to have descended the James river to Norfolk, after the annual meeting, but learned that the Rev. John C. Smith, of Washington, was in that borough, on a temporary agency. After consultation, it was concluded not to go, and I turned Liberia's aquiline nose towards Hanover Court House. Not a great way from this settlement, is the spot which gave birth to Henry Clay, whose name is known among the orange groves of our African colonies. It gave me pleasure next morning in crossing the Pamunkey, to find that it was bridged, for there are bridges over the Chinese canal, and across the ravines of the Alps and Apennines. We had scarcely got over the Pamunkey, before there came on a driving snow. A gentle-

man seeing my distress, kindly invited me to his house, with a view to spending the night. On comparing views we found the family closely allied to my Bellville friends, who have been mentioned before, as living in Gloucester. My ride to Bowling Green, next morning, was over a sleety road. Bowling Green is on a level, and near it was the residence of Edmund Pendleton, who was a member of the first Congress. The agent delivered here an address on colonization at the inn, and obtained about twenty dollars. But at this time, like the Tyrolese peasants, the agent was taken with the home sickness.

After remaining at home a few days, it became my duty to leave for Martinsburgh, in Berkeley. This is a rocky place, of seventeen hundred inhabitants. Its Court House was built in the time of Lord Bottetourt. The Rev. Peyton Harrison gave me all the aid in his power, and the funds collected amounted, probably, to twenty-five dollars. From Martinsburgh, the writer passed on to Gerardstown, and took my lodgings with Dr. Coe, a man of moral worth, equalled only by his modesty. I spent with him several delightful days, and he gave me four hundred and seventy-five dollars, to promote the objects of colonization. We then passed on to Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, and the Presbyterian minister of that place, promised that he would collect and send the sum to the Treasurer, about the fourth of July. He did so accordingly. On my way, called at Wickliffe Church, and took a few small subscriptions, one or two of which were paid at Washington.

It was now the close of May, and it was time to go along the east of the ridge, with a view to spend the summer months. The agent stopped at the small town of Jefferson,

and officiated. He was accompanied to that place by Charles Kemper, jr., who has been a frequent contributor to colonization. Culpepper Court House has a thousand inhabitants. After addressing the people, the writer passed on and reached the Rapid Ann river. The fording was very dangerous in consequence of recent rains. We concluded, therefore, to remain all night on this side of the river. We presume this stream was named about 1701, when Anne ascended the English throne. If so, it has taken the Virginians one hundred and forty years to build a bridge. The next morning the kind family on the bank set me over in a skiff, and a ride of three miles carried me to Orange Court House. The county was laid off in 1734, though the Prince of Orange became King of England, in 1688. The agent officiated in the Episcopal church, and its minister assured me that the subject should challenge his attention, and during the summer, he transmitted the collection to Richmond. From the Court House we visited Montpelier, for its sage had left to our cause a bequest of four thousand dollars. Regaining the road from which we had diverged, Gordonsville soon came into sight, located within full view of the southwest range. The place is small, but we occupied the church and appealed to the inhabitants for aid. They contributed according to their ability.

My ride to Charlottesville was truly charming from the rich scenery which the southwest range presents. Charlottesville, in my opinion, is not a handsome town, though the environs are picturesque, even to the production of enchantment. On Sunday morning, we officiated to a polite audience, and in the afternoon, for the Chaplain to the University, who was quite an interesting man. We mention, also, with particu-

lar regard, the Rev. Wm. S. White, who gave me important help in my object. A meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by T. W. Gilmer, since come to an untimely end, and by Lucien Minor. Professor Harrison, of the University, is a decided advocate of colonization. Mrs. Minor was about sending to the colonies, two colored boys, of whom charge was taken by the Rev. W. McLain. She told me that she would pay their passage. We thought her a lady of surprising colloquial powers.

From Charlottesville, the agent struck off into a narrow valley created by spurs shot out from the larger mountains. Occasionally, indeed, the valley would open to a wider extent, and a farm house would diversify the prospect. Officiated at a church called the Love. It was in Nelson County, taken off from Amherst, about 1809, of which Lovingsston is the capitol. Lovingsston is an inland town of five hundred inhabitants. The Rock Fish and Tye are small rivers. The ford of the latter did not take Liberia more than a few inches above her shoes. New Glasgow is a town with a long street. It was probably founded by the Scotch; but falls far short of the city that stands on the Clyde. Amherst Court House looks sufficiently dreary, and the county, most probably, took its name from Lord Jeffrey Amherst, who commanded at the conquest of Canada, in 1760, and who was a native of Kentshire. Proceeding to Lynchburgh, the day became extremely hot. What would we not have given for one of the gales of Arabia Felix.

Lynchburgh, in Campbell County, is a flourishing town of about five thousand inhabitants. The James is quite shallow before the town, and is beautifully dotted with wooded islands above and below. Waited

immediately on my old preceptor, the Rev. Wm. S. Reid, a man of modesty, unaffected politeness and general benevolence. We talked a long time of days never to return. His influence led the way to my presenting our cause in four of the churches of the place, and the collections were sent forward by a safe conveyance to our Treasurer. The agent passed on to New London, and from thence to Liberty. At the last mentioned place, the Rev. J. D. Mitchell gave me all his influence to help forward our cause, and my collections were considerable. He also accompanied me to the top of the Otter Peaks. After descending, my way became exceedingly solitary. Liberia crossed the same creek thirty-two times, and then forded the James on my way to Patonsburgh and Buchannan. Fincastle is situated on two hills, with a part of the town running down into the valley, and has from eight to twelve hundred inhabitants. The county in which it stands, was named after Lord Botetourt, one of the last of our English Governors, who died at Williamsburgh. My efforts at the place were for the most part, fruitless; an agent of the missionary board being there at the time.

The agent on leaving Fincastle, partially retraced his steps, and went on to the house of the Rev. Henry Paine, near the Natural Bridge. We spent together the next day in viewing that astonishing object. My way was then direct to Lexington, the scenery around which is superb. Pastor Cunningham waited on me at the inn, and invited me to officiate on the following Sabbath. The collection amounted to forty dollars. The limestone water was injurious to me, and a speedy determination was made to move onward, and we reached the manse of the Rev. Wm. Morrison. He has an extensive li-

brary, and showed me a Juvenal which once belonged to Alexander Cruden. His name was written on the title page, with the annexation, *Ejus Liber, 1740.* The pastor of Bethel Church was there, and he gave me a check for twenty dollars, taken up for our cause in his congregation.

My next stage was at Staunton, which has two thousand inhabitants. It lies in a valley made by dragon-like hills. Circumstances made my visit to this town rather unpropitious for my object, and we went on to Augusta Church, of which the Rev. Wm. Brown is the pastor. The collection here was about twenty-one dollars. The agent then went on to Harisonburgh, in Rockingham, where he met the Rev. Wm. McLain, and from thence to Woodstock, in Shenandoah. He officiated in two of its churches and several contributed. Being excessively fatigued, the writer was anxious to reach Vacluse, the seat of Strother Jones, Esq. He was there delightfully entertained for several days, and then left for Winchester, where he went to pay our Treasurer my collections through the Valley Bank. The writer reached his home; but afterwards spent a month over his stipulated time, in excursions, the details of which would not be interesting.

The writer is about to close his report of thirteen delightful months. He cannot speak in terms too high of the manners and society of Virginia. The State has many a lodge for the wayfaring man. To whichever of the cardinal points he went,

he was involved in the same balmy atmosphere, created by the genius of hospitality. He encountered no rudeness, and nothing that even approached to an assault on his feelings. The scheme he advocated, needed not a word to produce conviction of its benevolence or its practicability. The popular will, so far as Virginia may be concerned, goes for the enlargement of Liberia. He leaves domestic servitude in the hands of civilians and legislators, convinced that its cure never can be wrought by the fury of abolitionism. He cannot but record his gratitude to his Maker who protected the lonely pilgrim, who cheered him when desponding, who opened all the hands that gave, and all the hearts that yielded to the impulses of philanthropy. He regrets that his efforts were not more successful, but he feels consoled by the fact that much went into the treasury of colonization, from his efforts, which never reached his hands. Gratitude is also due to man; and the Rev. A. D. Pollok, of Richmond, and Mrs. Blackford, of Fredericksburgh, and R. R. Gurley, will accept my thanks for facilities rendered to the agent, in carrying forward his appeals. And finally, if the writer has planted but one germ in the only garden of letters and religion, which has ever been opened in Africa, or given expansion to but one flower at the vestibule of a haggard continent, he has not lived in vain, and that flower may, possibly, sweeten some of the evils of life, and even anoint, with its fragrance, his dying moments.

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*Despatches from Liberia.*

By the arrival of the brig *Echo*, at Philadelphia, on the 13th ult., we were put in possession of interesting despatches from Liberia. We give

in our present number, extracts from the letters of Dr. Lugenbeel and Gov. Roberts, which, we trust, not one of our readers will fail to peruse

They are important in themselves, as they display the present state of affairs in our infant republic, and make strong appeals to the benevolent for the means of carrying on our operations.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

December 29, 1844.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 13th November, was received yesterday. You have doubtless received my letter by the "Francis Lord," and I presume, that before the arrival of this, you will have received two letters from me, which I gave in charge of Capt. Abbott, of the U. S. ship "Decatur," which vessel sailed from our port about the last of October, for Port Praya, thence, as I have since been informed, to the United States. By the arrival of the "Chipola," from Baltimore, twenty-four emigrants, destined for the settlement of Bexley, are committed to my care. And in compliance with the request of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, and with the directions of Governor Roberts, as well as in the performance of my duty to new-comers especially, I shall go down with them and remain as long as it may be necessary. One of my students will accompany me—the other will remain in Monrovia, to render medical assistance to those who may require it, in this part of the colony. My students are progressing rapidly, in acquiring a practical, as well as a theoretical knowledge of the healing art. I have endeavored to instruct them practically, at the bedside of the sick, from the beginning; and I am happy in being able to say that the facility which they have exhibited in the acquisition of medical knowledge, has exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

A few days ago, I received a letter from Mr. Murray, in which he states that the people are all doing very well at Greenville. One little boy about ten years of age, died since I left that settlement, which makes four persons that have died of the company with whom I went down to that settlement in May last. Three of the deaths occurred in children, and one in a very aged woman. Of the company that arrived in August, (fifty-eight in number,) fifty-four are still living, and nearly all of them in very good health. Of those that died, two of them were old persons, and one of them a child about seven years of age—the fourth, a woman about forty years old.

As my time is very much occupied in writing letters, visiting the sick, and in preparing to leave this place for Bexley in the vessel, which will sail in a day or two, I cannot write you a long letter at present.

My health is tolerably good. My attacks of fever, although frequent, are generally slight, and with exception of two small ulcers on one of my ankles, which have been very troublesome, I have been getting along pretty fairly for some months past.

Yours, &c.,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

*Sec. Am. Col. Society.*

P. S.—I visited Grand Bassa about the middle of November, and the settlement of Marshall, about four weeks ago. A few days ago, I returned from a visit to Millsburg, Caldwell, and New Georgia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Jan. 24, 1845.

SIR:—In a former letter by the U. S. ship "Saratoga," I gave you some account of the state of affairs in the colony, as I found them on

my return from the United States. Since which time, nothing of importance has occurred to disturb our friendly relations with foreigners or the natives around us.

The difficulties existing between this government and Bob Grey, and his son young Bob, chiefs of the Grand Bassa country, I hope to be able to settle amicably, in a few days. Bob Grey has become quite alarmed, in consequence of a threat thrown out by some individuals in the country of Grand Bassa, to petition the colonial legislature, to declare the connection existing between this government and the two Bobs, dissolved, thereby withdrawing our protection, and leaving them to the tender mercies of their enemies.

But for the protection of this government to Bob Grey and his people, in consequence of their connection with us by treaty—having adopted the constitution and laws of the colony, thereby becoming a part of this commonwealth—long since, in all probability, the whole tribe would have been annihilated, either murdered or sold into slavery.

I received a message from Bob Grey a few days ago, expressing many regrets that his conduct towards the colonists and others, had been such as to bring upon him, the displeasure of this government, and requesting that I would meet him as early as possible, at Edina, to talk the “palaver,” and have the matter settled, as he was anxious to be on good terms with the Americans.

As early after my arrival as practicable, I commenced preparations for the building ordered by the United States Government for the reception of recaptured Africans.

I have selected a beautiful site on a fertile spot, on the northwest bank of the St. Paul's river, opposite Caldwell, and about twelve miles in the interior from this place. The build-

ing will be of brick, and of sufficient size to accommodate from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons. The brick is now being made, and we hope to be ready to commence the building in a few weeks. We shall use all dispatch to have it completed the present dry season. The amount, however, appropriated by the government, I fear, will not be sufficient to have the house in many respects, as commodious and comfortable as I could wish. The strictest economy, however, will be observed, and every effort made to erect a good, substantial building.

Some two months since, I received information that the New Cess people had become divided in opinion respecting the propriety of continuing the slave trade, and of selling the country to the Americans. Several of the chiefs and a large majority of the people are opposed to the traffic in slaves, and in favor of selling the country. They insist that the slave trade is ruining their country, by so rapidly reducing their numerical strength, carrying off, annually, a large number of their effective force, and that soon they will find themselves so reduced as to be totally unable to protect their own territory from the ravages of hostile tribes. Thus it is that sometimes good comes out of evil. The New Cess people have been brought to this reflection and conclusion, in consequence of the war that has existed for the last three or four years, between them and the Tradetown tribe. The New Cess people, at present, find that they are barely able to cope with their adversaries, when, a few years ago, they outnumbered them considerably; and attribute it all to the slave trade; as the Tradetown people have not renewed the traffic since Mr. Ashmun's attack and demolition of the slave barracons in that country, in 1826.

As soon as I received this information, I dispatched commissioners to New Cess, to effect, if possible, a purchase of the territory. Mr. Benson, the commissioner, as soon as practicable, commenced negotiations with the chiefs; but in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in the country, and the opposition thrown in his way by the slaves established there, who are exerting themselves to the utmost, to prevent the sale, he has not been able to succeed. I expect to leave here in a few days, to visit the leeward settlements, and if nothing prevents, shall extend my visit to New Cess, and hope to be able to succeed in effecting a purchase of the territory, notwithstanding the opposition of the slavers. Should I succeed, the territory will be a great acquisition to the colony, and the means of effectually abolishing the slave trade from between the two extremes of the colonial jurisdiction.

On my way down, I expect to conclude a purchase of the remaining portion of the Little Bassa Country; but, sir, from what quarter may I look for funds to meet these engagements? Will you be able, soon, to send us any thing for this especial object? I do really hope that our friends in the United States are exerting themselves to aid us in this respect. The subject is an important one, and deserves immediate attention. No time should be lost in acquiring a title to the remaining territory between the two extremes of the colonial jurisdiction. There are those on the coast who are doing all in their power to prejudice the minds of the natives against selling it to us; otherwise, I should not be so anxious—the fact is, if we suffer much delay, we shall find great difficulty in negotiating with the natives, except at very extravagant prices. I am, therefore, not disposed to allow

any opportunity to slip. I am happy to be able to inform you that the emigrants by the “Lime Rock,” have suffered but little from sickness, none have died of African fever, and are comfortably located on their farms, some six miles from the sea, on the north bank of the Sinou river, and generally in good health and spirits, and much pleased with their new home. Those by the Virginia, have also passed through the seasoning well, and are located at Caldwell, except three or four mechanics that preferred to remain here.

Dr. Lugenbeel left here a week or two ago, in pretty good health, to accompany the emigrants by the “Chipola;”—the Wilson family to Bexley, where they have been located, at the desire of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Those emigrants from Virginia, by the same vessel, were much disappointed when they learned, on their arrival, they were destined for Cape Palmas; they had gotten the impression somewhere. The headman told me from his master, or the executor of his former master’s estate, who had given him a letter to that effect, which letter, unfortunately, he had lost overboard on the passage out. The captain was of the same impression, and insisted, at one time, upon landing them here. I, however, refused to receive them, feeling confident from the remark in your letter, 13th November, respecting them, and further, that I have received no instructions from Mr. Pinney, in regard to receiving them, that there must be some mistake; therefore, I insisted that the captain take them to Palmas.

Bob Cane, one of the Grand Cape Mount chiefs, and from what I can understand, rightful sovereign of that country, came to the colony a few weeks ago, to obtain information respecting Mr. Canot’s claim to Grand

Cape Mount. Cane has been for several years back into the interior, at the head of a large force, at war with some of the interior tribes. He informs me that on his return to the Cape, he heard a rumor that Fenatora and Grey had sold the country. On inquiry, Fenatora, (Grey being dead some time since,) who, by the by, he represents (which I believe to be correct,) as being a usurper, informed him that no such sale had been made. Canot, he says, gave him to understand the same thing—but both of them agree that a treaty or agreement had been entered into between the chief and Canot, granting to him, the said Canot, certain privileges of trade only. Not being satisfied, as he had been informed that Canot had made different statements to foreigners, and at the American settlement; in fact, had exhibited an instrument at the colonies, purporting to be a deed of purchase for the entire Cape Mount country, and wished to be informed of the facts of the case; when answered in the affirmative, he appeared very indignant, and threatened Canot with immediate extermination, unless he would immediately execute an instrument counteracting the effects of any deed he had been exhibiting. And requested that I would furnish him two or three Americans to accompany him home, and assist him in adjusting the matter. I refused, of course, to interfere in the premises. I advised him strongly, not to use any violence against Canot, but if possible, to have the matter settled peaceably, which advice he promised to adopt. I have not heard from him directly, since his return to his country.

It is reported that the slave trade is carried on as vigorously as ever, at or near Cape Mount. You will, no doubt, be a little surprised to hear that the well-known brig "Ata-

lanta," left the coast a week or two ago, for the "Havana," with upwards of four hundred slaves on board, and in sight, too, of a British cruiser. It had been arranged, it seems, a month or two before, between the parties, that the "Atalanta" should return to Cape Mount at a set time, land her officers and crew, deliver the vessel into other hands, receive a cargo of miserable human beings, and make the best of her way off the coast. This was done in a few hours.

The "Atalanta" being an old trader—i. e., a mercantile trader—on the coast, and known by most of the naval officers on this station, was not suspected by the officers of the man-of-war in sight, consequently no notice was taken of her, nor did they discover the delusion until the vessel was far, far away, and beyond their reach; thus you see how difficult it is to suppress the slave trade on this coast, whilst slavers can obtain such facilities.

During my absence, Gen. Lewis, as you are aware, engaged Mr. Murray (at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum) to accompany the emigrants by the Lime Rock, to Sinou, to take charge of the stores, issue rations, to see them located on their farms, and comfortably provided for, in fact, to take the general supervision over them for the first six months, the time the Society engages to provide for them.

Mr. Murray is a man of high character and of great moral worth, and has done much already to improve the state of society in that village, and to stimulate the people to habits of industry.

The general health of the colony is pretty good at present. Considerable sickness, however, prevailed in most of the settlements during the last rainy season, particularly at Millsburg and New Georgia; many



deaths occurred in both those settlements. The sickness and deaths, however, at the former place, cannot be attributed to any local causes, for we consider Millsburg one of our healthiest settlements. I hope in a few weeks, when I have visited the leeward settlements, to be able to give you some more definite information respecting the state of affairs in that quarter.

Accompanying, you will receive the minutes of the legislative council, forwarded by the colonial secretary. You will observe that no material change or alterations have been made, except to give to the court of quarter sessions and common pleas, jurisdiction in commercial cases, in the laws and regulations of the commonwealth.

I beg to call your attention to the claim, some five hundred dollars, a

balance due the Sinou chiefs on the purchase of that territory. They are earnestly demanding it, and it is important that it be attended to as early as possible; if not paid soon, it will be the means of weakening very much the confidence of the natives in the faith of the Society; already some of our enemies have been making a handle of it, and I fear it will operate against us in acquiring other territory. Will not the Mississippi Colonization Society make arrangements to have this claim settled?

I am, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To

REV. WM. McLAIN,

*Sec. Am. Col. Society,*

*Washington City, D. C.*

(Continued from page 83.)

## Colonization and Missions.

### PART III.

#### *Missionary Labors in Western Africa, and their Results.*

PERHAPS a clearer light may be thrown upon the subject, by a connected view of the various attempts that have been made to introduce civilization and Christianity into Guinea. It need occupy but little space, as the history of far the greater part of them records only the attempts and their failure.

The Portuguese, we have seen, commenced and prosecuted their discoveries under authority from the Pope, to conquer and convert all unbelievers from Cape Bojador to India. We have seen, too, what a pompous commencement they made at Elmina. Their establishments were at one time numerous along the whole

coast of Upper Guinea, and as far north as Arguin. It is said that they every where had chapels, and made efforts at proselytism. The language of historians seems to imply that even the Portuguese mulattoes, when driven inland from the Grain Coast in 1604, built chapels in the interior, and strove to make proselytes. In Congo, they put their candidate on the throne by force of arms, and thus converted the nation. In Upper Guinea, they converted a few, and but a few; as the negroes generally would neither give up polygamy, nor submit to auricular confession. In 1607, Dapper states that the Jesuits found some on the Rio Grande who were willing to receive baptism, but not being prepared for it, it was deferred. The same year, he tells us, the Jesuit Bareira,

baptized the king of Sierra Leone, his family, and several others. He adds, about the 1670, "the king still receives baptism, but practices idolatry to please his subjects." According to Bareira's own account, king Philip, whom he baptized, was a hundred years old, and was one of the Cumbas. He professes to have made a more favorable impression on the natives, because he did not engage in the slave trade and other branches of commerce, as all former priests there had done. Labat informs us, that in 1666, Don Philip, a Christian, reigned at Burrè, on the south side of the Sierra Leone river, and kept a Jesuit and a Portuguese Capuchin, who preached Christianity, but without effect. Villault, however, says, the same year, that "the Portuguese settled here have made many converts." Barbot asserts that the Portuguese had converted many in Bulm; that is, many of the Bulloms, on the north of the river. The truth seems to be, that they persuaded a considerable number of individuals to receive baptism, but made no general impression upon the people; so that Labat, himself a missionary, considered their attempt a failure. As to the character of their converts, his Don Philip, keeping a Jesuit and a Capuchin to preach Christianity, and yet practising idolatry to please his subjects, is doubtless a fair sample. In 1721, one native of some consequence, nine miles up the river, is mentioned as a Romanist. He had been baptized in Portugal. The expedition for the conversion of the Jaloffs, we have seen, was defeated by the assassination of Bemoi. Still, they made some converts in that quarter. But every where north of Congo, their converts seem to have been confined almost wholly to the dependents on their trading houses; and when these were given up, their religion soon disappeared.

The French missions, so far as we have been able to discover, commenced in 1635, when five Capuchins were sent to the mouth of the Assinee. In a short time, and before they accomplished any thing, three of them died, and the other two retired to Axim. In 1636, several Capuchins of Normandy were sent as missionaries to Cape Verde, one of whom had the title of prefect; "but they left the country, because they could not live in it." In 1674, another company of Capuchins attempted a mission, probably somewhere on the Ivory or Gold Coast; but nothing is known of its results. In 1687, father Gonsalvez, a Dominican, on his way to India, stopped at Assinee, and left father Henry Cerizier, with a house and six slaves, to commence a mission. Cerizier died in a few months. In 1700, father Loyer, who had been sometime in the West Indies, was nominated by the Propaganda and appointed by the Pope, as apostolic prefect of missions in Guinea. He embarked at Rochelle, April 18, 1701, having with him father Jaques Villard as a missionary, and Aniaba, who, he says, had been given to Gonsalvez by Zenan, king of Assinee, and educated and baptized in France. The European Mercury announced his baptism in the following paragraph:

"Here is another pagan prince brought over to the Christian faith; namely, Lewis Hannibal, king of Syria, on the Gold Coast of Africa; who, after being a long time instructed in the Christian principles, and baptized by the bishop of Meaux, the king being his godfather, received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper on the 27th of February, from the Cardinal de Noailles, and offered at the same a picture of the Blessed Virgin, to whose protection he submitted his territory; having made a vow, at his return thither, to use his

utmost endeavors towards the conversion of his subjects."

On arriving at Grand Sesters, Aniaba went on shore, and, Loyer says, "lived eight days among the negroes, in a way which edified nobody." They touched on the Quaqua coast, and found the people to be cannibals, eating negroes frequently, and all the white men they could get into their possession. June 25, they reached the Assinee. After a short negotiation for the ground, a fort was built near the eastern shore of the river, at its mouth, and a garrison left for its defence. Aniaba proved worthless. The mission accomplished nothing. Loyer left in 1703. The garrison found it difficult to maintain itself against repeated attacks, and in 1705, the whole establishment was given up.

Who this Aniaba really was, is a matter of some uncertainty. In France, he was certainly represented as the son of Zenan, king of the Assinees, sent thither for education; and in this character, he served for a while as a Captain in the French cavalry. Loyer, writing after his disappointment, and with evident mortification, merely represents him as one whom Zenan had given to Gonsalvez. Bosman, to whom we are indebted for the extract from the Mercury, says that he was originally a slave among the Assinees; that a Frenchman obtained possession of him and carried him home, intending to keep him for a valet; that he had shrewdness enough to gull French bishops and cardinals into the belief of his royal descent; and that on his return, he was forced back into the service of his old Assinee master.

Loyer, while there, made some missionary efforts. On one occasion, in the presence of the natives, he broke a fetish into a thousand pieces, trod it under his feet, and then cast it into the fire. They all

fled, saying that the lightning would blast him, or the earth swallow him up. Seeing that he remained unharmed, they said it was because he did not believe; on which he exhorted them to be unbelievers too. But his exhortations were in vain. His English editor asks,—“How would he have liked to have had one of his own fetishes so treated? A negro, or a Protestant, would be put to death for such an offence in most popish countries.” Villault, in 1667, had used the same argument on the Gold Coast, and as he thought, with more success. He broke the negroes' fetishes, and told them to sign themselves with the cross, and the fetishes could not hurt them. Many came to him and exchanged their fetishes for crucifixes, which they evidently regarded as only stronger fetishes.

Loyer represents the negroes as trickish and subtle, great liars and thieves, “the most deceitful and ungrateful people in the universe.”

The first Spanish mission to this part of the world, so far as we can learn, was commenced in 1652, when fifteen Capuchins were sent to Sierra Leone. Twelve of them were taken prisoners by the Portuguese, who were then at war with Spain. The other three are said to have converted some of the people, baptized some of their princes, and built churches in some of their chief towns. They were reinforced in 1657, and again in 1664. In 1723, the Pope's nuncio in Spain announced that the mission was extinct. In 1659, certain Capuchins of Castile attempted a mission at Ardra, on the Slave Coast; but they soon gave it up, on finding that the king only pretended to turn Christian, for the sake of encouraging trade with Spain.

We find no mention of any other Roman Catholic mission in Upper Guinea, till the late attempt at Cape Palmas. From the formal com-

mencement of the mission at Elmina, in 1482, eleven years after the complete discovery of the coast, to the abandonment of Sierra Leone, in 1723, was 241 years of Roman Catholic missionary effort. After so long a trial, and for the greater part of the time in most favorable circumstances for the missionaries, the religion of *Guinea* proved too strong an antagonist for the religion of *Rome*. What little impression they made on a few of their dependents, was soon effaced, and Romanism in Guinea has long since ceased to exist. A boastful view of Romanism and its missions, in the *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith* for June, 1839, claims no mission in all Western Africa, nor any Catholics, except in the French settlements on the Senegal, any where between Congo and Morocco. Probably, however, they might claim the inmates of a small Portuguese trading house or two, somewhere about the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Of the Dutch, we only find reason to believe that they made some slight attempts to proselyte the negroes immediately around their castles and trading houses. The Portuguese say that the negroes "being barbarians, readily enough swallowed Calvin's poison;" the meaning of which doubtless is, that the Dutch taught them to despise popery. Artus mentions attempts of Dutch residents to instruct them, and speaks of one who had been so instructed, by a monk at Elmina, that he was able to quote Scripture in reply. Bosman, a sturdy Dutch Protestant, says that if it were possible to convert them, the Romanists would stand the best chance for success; because they already agree with them in several particulars, especially in their ridiculous ceremonies, their abstinence from certain kinds of food at certain times, their reliance on antiquity, and the like. The negroes seemed to have

reasoned differently, and to have thought so small a change not worth the making. Bosman's remark, however, shows that the Dutch accomplished but little among them.

The Moravians were the first Protestants who seriously undertook the work of missions in Guinea. In 1736, they sent out two missionaries, one of whom was a mulatto, born in that country. His colleague soon died, and he returned. Their efforts were resumed from time to time, till 1770. In all, five distinct efforts were made, and eleven missionaries sent out. The mulatto accompanied several of the expeditions, and died in 1769. The other ten all died in Guinea, before they had been there long enough to be useful. Probably, all these attempts were on the Gold Coast.

Of English efforts to civilize or evangelize Western Africa, we find no notice till 1787, when a colony of free blacks from America was commenced at Sierra Leone. The land on which they settled was purchased of the natives, who soon after attempted to drive them off or exterminate them. When visited in 1789, half their number had perished by violence or disease, and the remainder had taken refuge on Bance Island. In 1791 and 1792, the colony was reinforced by 1,200 blacks from Jamaica, who had at first settled in Nova Scotia, but found the climate too cold for them. The history of this colony is marked by an almost uninterrupted series of gross blunders and mismanagement; but being a well-meant enterprise, mainly on right principles, and sustained with true English pertinacity, it has continued to grow, and has been of immense value to Africa. For twenty years it watched the operations of the British slave trade, and furnished much of the information which induced the British Parliament to abol-

ish it in 1807. And when that act had been passed, it could have been little else than a dead letter, had there not been a rendezvous for the squadron, a seat for Courts of Admiralty, and a receptacle for recaptured Africans, at Sierra Leone. But for this colonization of Africa with the civilized descendants of Africans, that act might never have been passed, and if passed, must have been nearly inoperative.

In 1792, an attempt was made to promote civilization in Africa by a colony of whites, of which Capt. Beaver, an officer in the expedition, afterwards published an account, which we have not been able to obtain. We only learn that the attempt was made by a "philanthropic association" in England; that they sent out three ships, with 275 colonists; that they commenced a settlement on Bulama Island, near the mouth of the Rio Grande; that they employed only the free labor of colonists and hired negroes; that they suffered much from the African fever, many died, others returned, and in two years the colony was extinct.

In 1795, several English families went to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of establishing a mission among the Foulahs; but after arriving in Africa and considering the obstacles, they returned without commencing their labors.

In 1797, the Edinburgh Missionary Society sent out two missionaries, who commenced a mission among the Soosos, on the Rio Pongas; the Glasgow Society sent out two, who commenced on the Island of Bananas; and the London Society two, who began among the Bulloms. In 1800, one of them, Mr. Brunton, returned, enfeebled by disease; but afterwards engaged in a mission at Karass near the Caspian Sea. Mr. Greig, his colleague, had been murdered by a party of Foulahs. The

other four had fallen victims to the climate.

The Church Missionary Society, then called the "Society for Missions in Africa and the East," sent out its first missionaries in 1804. They were Germans; for, after several years of effort, no English missionaries could be procured. Two years before, the Sierra Leone Company had been seeking five years in vain for a chaplain. The missionaries arrived at Sierra Leone, April 14. A subsequent report states, that they would have been instructed to commence their labors in the colony, had there not have been obstacles to their usefulness there, of the nature of which we are not informed. As it was, they resided in the colony, and sought for stations beyond its borders. In 1806, two others were sent out, one of whom, Mr. Nylander, was induced to serve as chaplain of the colony, which he continued to do till 1812. These two last were accompanied by William Fantimani, the son of a chief at Rio Pongas, educated at Clapham. The report for 1808, informs us, that the missionaries had continued their search for stations out of the colony, but had every where been met by insurmountable obstacles. That year, however, in March, they were able to commence two stations on the Rio Pongas, Fantimania and Bashia. Fantimania in a short time was found impracticable. It was abandoned, and a new station commenced at Canoffee. In 1809, two others were sent out, one of whom soon died. One of the older brethren also died. In 1811, two more were sent out. In 1812, three mechanics were sent out. Mr. Nylander resigned his chaplaincy, and commenced a new station among the Bulloms. In the autumn, the chiefs on the Rio Pongas, held a palaver, in relation to sending the missionaries out of the

country, on the pretence that their presence injured the trade, that is, the slave trade. In 1813, two of the mechanics and the wife of one of them died. Troubles with the natives continued. In 1814, they suffered much from sickness. The other mechanic and the widow of another died. The opposition of the natives increased. A new station was commenced on the Rio Dembia, and called Gambier. Mr. Klein, the missionary, finding no prospect of usefulness, removed to the Isles de Los, staid there half a year, and meeting insurmountable opposition, removed to Kapuru, on the continent, among the Bagoes. These events may have extended into the next year. Their attention was now turning to the colony. In 1815, seven male and female missionaries and two educated natives were sent out. Four of the seven, two of their children, and two of the older members of the mission died. In January, the three principal buildings at Bashia, with the libraries, were burned by the natives. Mr. Hughes and his wife, one of the seven above-mentioned, set out for home to save her life; but stopped at Goree, as she was unable to proceed. Here her health improved, and they opened a school. In 1816, four teachers with their wives, were sent out. The Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Assistant Secretary, visited the mission. He thought the colony, which now contained 9,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, most of whom were recaptured Africans, the most promising field of usefulness. The "Christian Institution" had already a goodly number of pupils, and they were erecting extensive buildings for its permanent accommodation. Governor Mac Carthy wrote:—"I conceive that the first effectual step towards the establishment of Christianity, will be found in the division of this

peninsula into parishes, appointing to each a clergyman to instruct his flock in Christianity, enlightening their minds to the various duties and advantages inherent to civilization; thus making Sierra Leone the base, from whence future exertions may be extended, step by step, to the very interior of Africa." The division into parishes was in progress. Bashia was given up. Preaching was commenced at Lissa and Jesulu, near Canoffee. A chapel was built at Lissa. In 1817, the troubles from the natives continued to increase. The Society announced its expectation of being compelled to abandon all its stations beyond the limits of the colony. In 1818, February 16, the missionaries, in a general meeting at Freetown, decided to withdraw from the Rio Pongas. Those stations were accordingly abandoned. It was also found necessary to retire from Yongroo, among the Bulloms, though only seven miles from Freetown, the capitol of the colony. Goree was restored to the French, and the station abandoned. July 14, a proclamation in the Sierra Leone Gazette announced the occupation of the Isles de Los, as British territory. Mr. Klein was appointed pastor there, closed his station among the Bagoes, and entered upon the duties of his office. The Society had now no station beyond the limits of the colony. It was intimated, that their relinquishment might be only temporary; but it has never yet been found advisable to renew them.

According to the latest accounts, this mission now has 14 stations, 62 laborers, 1,275 communicants, 6,086 attendants on public worship, and 5,475 pupils in its schools. One of these stations is at Port Lokkoh, in the Timmanee country; but whether in that part of the country which has been fully ceded to the colony, or that which is merely in a state of

dependent alliance, we have not been able to ascertain.

The English Wesleyan mission in the colony, which was commenced about the year 1817, reports 2,371 members, 23 paid teachers, and 1,462 pupils. The Wesleyans have also stations at the British posts on the Gambia and Gold and Slave Coasts. Supported by the latter, they are attempting an inland station among the Ashantees; but the result is yet very doubtful.

Some passages in the works from which these facts have been gathered, seem to refer to still other attempts to enlighten Western Africa; but if there were others, they came to an

end so soon and so fruitlessly, as to leave no record that has reached us.

American attempts—with the exception of one or two private efforts, which led to no results—commenced with the planting of Liberia, in 1822. Their history is before the public in various forms, and need not be repeated here. They have led to the establishment of two civilized republics, the planting of nearly thirty Christian churches, and the conversion and civilization of hundreds of the natives; besides all that they have done for the suppression of piracy and the slave trade, and the general improvement of that part of the world.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

#### Colonization and the Slave Trade.

THE remarks of our correspondent and the extract from a London paper to which he refers, are deserving attention. The facts here presented exhibit in a very strong light, the value of the efforts of the colonizationists merely as a mode of suppressing the slave trade, in comparison with the other costly, and, in a great measure, unavailing efforts for the same object. They present a motive for perseverance in the cause of colonization, in addition to the powerful reasons that these colonies are planting civilization along the coast of Africa, in the form which affords the best assurance of its spread into the interior, at the same time that they afford an asylum, with the privileges of comparative independence, to colored emigrants from this country.

These emigrants, consisting partly of emancipated slaves, who can enjoy their freedom only on the condition of leaving the States in which they were born, and partly of such

of the colored population of the free States as have the good sense to believe that the happiness and improvement of their race will be best promoted by preserving them from intermixture with the white race, are laying the foundation of a new State. It is new not only in the ordinary sense of a combination of disjointed elements from old States, forming a political association under which they hope to enjoy political and social rights; but it is new in the purpose of introducing the arts of civilized life, and the truths of Christianity, into a part of the globe which has been always the abode of the grossest barbarism, through the agency of the same race of which these barbarians consist. It is a process of evangelizing, not like that which has changed the face of this continent, of sending a race of men who shall root out the original inhabitants, but of establishing in the neighborhood of those barbarians, enlightened and instructed men of

their own race, with whom in process of time they may become incorporated.

It is of course very uncertain how far the enterprise may succeed for these prospective and remote objects, and some persons may regard it as visionary, so far as these objects are concerned, but so long as its immediate objects—that of affording a desirable asylum for large numbers of our colored population, whose condition is greatly improved by their emigration, and many of whom obtain their release from perpetual slavery only on the condition of thus emigrating, and of affording the best and cheapest security against the prosecution of the slave trade—so long as these objects are manifestly attainable, and are already attained to a considerable extent, there is surely good reason for perseverance in the benevolent designs of the Society which has been thus far so successful.

*To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser :*

SIR:—The following article, from the London Morning Herald, contains statements which some of your readers will peruse with deep interest. Without vouching for every opinion incidentally expressed by the writer, we may doubtless rely upon his statistics, taken from parliamentary documents. From them it will appear, that the suppression of the slave trade by the colonization of Africa, is immensely cheaper, as well as more effectual, than by the present system of blockading the coast. The whole slave trading coast of Western Africa is estimated at 4,000 miles. This, however, includes more than 1,000 miles on which the traffic has been suppressed. The last purchase of coast by the American Colonization Society, was made at the rate of thirty dollars a mile; an uncommonly low price. It is estimated that the whole coast which that Society wishes to possess, may be purchased at a rate not ex-

ceeding one hundred dollars a mile. But the annual expenditure of Great Britain is sufficient to pay a *thousand* dollars a mile for the whole four thousand miles, and leave nearly two millions of dollars for colonizing and other purposes. Again, Liberia, it is well known, exerts nearly, if not quite, as much influence against the slave trade and in favor of civilization and Christianity, as Sierra Leone; and yet it has not cost one-twentieth part of the amount which the British government has expended on that colony. Some of the Herald's remarks refer to the work in which the British government is engaged, of transporting negroes from Africa to the West Indies, under the name of "free laborers;" a work which some British philanthropists consider as little else than a revival of the slave trade under a disguise.

[From the London Morning Herald.]

The slave trade papers of last session of Parliament are of more than usual importance. They are, at the same time, very voluminous, consisting of four folio volumes, classed A B C D. While these papers show us the very great sacrifices and exertions which the British government and the British authorities are every where making to suppress the slave trade, they disclose at the same time the distressing, and almost incredible fact, that, even as connected with the western world only, the traffic is increased instead of being diminished; while an unbounded slave traffic in the eastern world has yet scarcely been touched—nay, it may be said, only yesterday discovered, yet equal in amount to that from Africa across the Atlantic. The labors of government increase with every succeeding day, while the very expense of printing the papers alluded to—perhaps 1,500 folio pages—exhausts a sum that properly employed would cultivate and instruct a district of Africa.



We have more than once drawn the attention of the public to this very important subject, but the papers before us induce us—compel us, in fact—to bring the matter strongly before the country. It is now sixty years since Englishmen directed their attention to the suppression of this destructive traffic, and forty-four years since England employed her great naval power to crush this scourge of Africa, this disgrace to Christian nations, and indelible blot on the civilized world. All her exertions have, however, been fruitless, tending even to increase the horrors of the trade, and this after the most profuse expenditure. We lately added above one-half more to the sailing ships of war employed in that service, and also eight steamers, together, 2,000 horse power. According to Parliamentary Return, No. 363, of 1843, the yearly expense of the sailing vessels employed in 1842 was £575,000. Down to the beginning of 1839, the total expense of every thing connected with the suppression of this trade, including the settlements on the African coast, established for that purpose, drawn up with great care from official documents, amounted to £22,429,271. Exclusive of the naval force, the expense of maintaining the establishments ashore, the bounties paid for negroes captured, the salaries to slave commissioners in various places, and the support of negroes captured and liberated, certainly exceed £150,000 per annum. Let us bring the whole into a short compass:

Expenditure to end of 1838,	£ 22,429,271
Naval expenditure, 1839–1843,	2,875,000
Ditto, 1844, sailing vessels, 862,500 <i>l.</i> Eight steamers, at least, 200,000 <i>l.</i>	1,062,500
Sundry expenses, five years, at 150,000 <i>l.</i>	750,000
Total,	£ 27,116,771

Exclusive of bounties not yet paid.

While we have captured and paid for 150,000, more than 100,000 have perished between capture and liberation, and at least 4,000,000 have been carried off; amongst which number the mortality has been fearfully great. Our present yearly expenditure is £1,220,000, and for, say 8,000, surviving of those captured, about £70,000 more is expended in carrying them to and locating them in the British West Indies, being at the rate of £160, for every laborer, even in this way obtained. About 100,000 more are carried across the Atlantic to foreign possessions, accompanied by a distressing mortality, to say nothing of the still more terrible havoc which the war, desolation, and robberies, by which they are obtained, occasion in Africa; while, at the same time, the measures taken to destroy the trade have more than once endangered the peace of the world, and nearly plunged the civilized nations of Europe and America into hostilities with each other, the cost of which would have been enormous, the extent dreadful, and the progress attended with changes and miseries sufficient to make the most reckless hesitate and the most undaunted tremble.

Will not all these facts—will not the experience of half a century taken up in unsuccessful efforts, show us that we take and have taken a wrong course? After expending in one colony, Sierra Leone, about £4,000,000, the spot which was to exterminate slavery and the slave trade, we are proceeding to desert and to depopulate it; thus blazoning our failure and our ignorance in all things to the whole world. It is only necessary, in order to render such proceedings consistent and complete, to re-establish the slave trade.

We have stated that 100,000 Africans, as slaves, are yet yearly carried across the Atlantic, and that in order to procure these, at least 150,000

more are destroyed. To carry the first number, about 28,000 tons of shipping may be engaged. The living cargo costs at the rate of about 8*l.* per ton. It is sold at 70*l.* or a profit of 62*l.* The same number of people that are carried away, and those cut off in obtaining them, if employed to cultivate the soil from which they are torn, would, and without the advance of 7,000,000*l.* capital to the cultivator, judiciously and justly directed, raise exportable tropical productions to the extent of 10,000,000*l.*, and give profitable employment to more than 800,000 tons of shipping in honest and legitimate commerce. This is the way to exterminate the slave trade, to improve Africa, and to such extent, at least, enrich any civilized nation which shall adopt the obvious, honorable and rational course; while, if effected by England, to this extent would she be benefited, the distress of her people relieved, and 1,200,000*l.*,

at present expended yearly in fruitless efforts to suppress the slave trade, be saved, and so much annual taxation be rendered unnecessary.

These facts are indisputable. They stand before us on undeniable proofs. Since the proper settlement of Natal, the barbarious Zoolos, the Tartars and Huns of Southern Africa, who spread ruin and a desert wherever they marched, have, seeing the effects of good government, and feeling the advantages of security and industry, turned their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and now sell their produce instead of butchering and selling their captives. At the date of the last accounts they were commencing to extend cultivation by raising both sugars and cotton, for which their fine soil and climate are well adapted. In the American settlement in Liberia, unsupported as it has been, affairs are marching in the same train.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 26th February, to the 24th March, 1845.

<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Miss Rebecca Kittredge, balance of life-membership.....	10 00
<i>Chester</i> —Mrs. Persis Bell, 2d payment towards a life-membership.....	10 00
	<hr/> 20 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	
<i>Haverhill</i> —David Marsh, 2d payment on life-membership, \$5, Hon. John S. Duncan, ditto, \$5, C. B. Lebosquet, 1st ditto, \$5, Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, ditto, \$2, Miss Lydia White, ditto, \$5.....	22 00
<i>Bradford</i> —Samuel Lovejoy, 1st payment on life-membership, \$5, Miss A. Hesseltine, \$1 75, Miss Mary Hesseltine, \$1 75, Mr. Alfred Kittredge, \$2 50, Sarah Kittredge, 10 cts.....	11 10
<i>Cambridge</i> —Prof. Jared Sparks, to constitute himself a life-member of the A. C. S.....	30 00
<i>Worcester</i> —Hon. Daniel Waldo, \$1,000, and the Misses Waldo,	

\$1,000, toward the purchase of territory, through the Massachusetts Col. Society.....	2,000 00
	<hr/> 2,063 10

**RHODE ISLAND.**

By Rev. S. Cornelius:	
<i>Pawtucket</i> —W. Field, Barney Murry, J. Dunnell, Mrs. Esther Slater, each \$5, Elijah Ingraham, Squire French, J. C. Starkweather, N. A. Potter, Ellis B. Pitcher, G. L. Spenser, John Kenneday, each \$3, Joseph Smith, Henry Jerould, A. Thayer, Rev. C. Blodget, Joseph Watts, each \$2, N. B. Dexter, J. H. Weedin, J. Wilbour, J. B. Read, A. C. Jenks, A. A. Tillinghast, William McReady, J. B. Wilhan, Chas. Pratt, J. D. Ellis, N. Bates, A. M. Read, D. Robinson, A. Almey, M. Conway, C. W. Stone, H. Weeden, F. A. Sumner, J. Weeden, Ann B. Rawson, Treasurer Pawtucket Society, each \$1, Enoch Adams, 50 cts.....	72 50

<i>Newport</i> —Geo. Engs, Elizabeth Hazard, Mrs. N.W. Jones, on account an. subscription, each \$10, Mary P. Hazard, W. A. Taylor, S. J. Gardner, N. S. Ruggles, Charles Devens, George Bowen, Samuel Allen, David Bufford, Benjamin Finch, Wm. T. Potter, cash, each \$5, B. H. Tisdale, Wm. Vernon, W. A. Clarke, each \$3, Eden Clarke, cash, cash, M. Hall, Mrs. Geo. Jones, Sam. Brown, cash, each \$2, Joshua Sayres, C. Sherman, Richard Swan, cash, each \$1.....		112 00
<i>Bristol</i> —Rev. J. Bristed, Robert Rogers, each \$10, Mrs. R. Rogers, C. D. Wolf, J. Babbitt, each \$5, Moses B. Wood, Thos. Church, John Norris, Miss Alden, Wm. B. Spooner, each \$3, M. Bennett, L. C. Richmond, L. W. Briggs, F. Lincoln, John Wardwell, A. T. Barnes, Rev. Mr. Shepherd, cash, each \$1, In small sums, \$1.		59 00
<i>Warren</i> —Joseph Smith.....		10 00
		253 50

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. S. Cornelius :		
<i>Hartford</i> —(In addition to former amount) \$5. <i>Norwich</i> —Mrs. N. C. Reynold, a gold watch valued at \$30, From various persons, \$73. <i>New London</i> —\$98. <i>Stonington Borough</i> —\$20.		226 00
NEW YORK.		
<i>Owego</i> —Wm. Platt, Wm. Pumpelley, Alanson Dean, James Wright, each \$10, and J. M. Parker, \$5, towards constituting themselves life-members, other friends of the cause, \$42 30...		87 30
<i>New York City</i> —Messrs. Hale & Hallock.....		25 00
		112 30

VIRGINIA.

<i>Charlotte Co.</i> —Mrs. Paulina Le Grand, \$20, Miss Susanna Hoge, \$5.....		25 00
<i>Fredricksburg</i> —R. C. L. Moncure, Esq.....		3 50
By Edgar Janvier, Esq.:		
<i>Prince Edward C. H.</i> —Rev. E. Ballentine, \$1, Rev. S. B. Wilson, D. D., \$5.....		6 00
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